

The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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ARE WE HONEST?

"There are no prisons in Iceland. In its history of 1,000 years only two thieves are recorded, and in both of them the booty was sheep. One, a native, who stole to keep his family from starving while he was recovering from a broken arm, was given employment and food, the stigma attached to his crime being considered sufficient punishment. The other thief was a German, who stole seventeen sheep. There was no excuse for his action, for he was in comfortable circumstances. The sentence passed upon him was that he should sell all his property, restore the value of what he had stolen and then leave the country or be executed. It is needless to say that he did. And yet there are men and women who would like to send missionaries to Iceland."—Exchange.

"Is it possible?" was the exclamation of a friend to whom we recently related the above statement, only we through fault of memory made it ten centuries. Is what possible? That a whole nation should be honest nothing more nor less than being honest men would resent with a blow if accused of being the opposite; yet many will say they will not believe this statement, and why? Either they have a sense of dishonesty within them or their experience with the world leads them to doubt the honesty of their fellows. In either case the condition does not prove that the Icelandic is not honest in every respect; it only proves that in this country we are below him in this one particular, perhaps in others, and yet as our "exchange" states there are those who would send missionaries to Iceland.

But a few days since a citizen of Middletown related his experience to the writer upon moving here. He had been accustomed to leaving his chickens in the yard, his corn crib and stable door without lock and key. The chickens began to disappear, the corn crib to diminish unusually fast and a set of new harness was missed one night and had not been seen since. This was only a proof that there are people in this community unlike those whom he had left. But the stealing of chickens, while it is bad enough, is not to be compared with the man who sets out deliberately to cheat and defraud the people. There are many such and not a few of them try to hold up their heads as respectable men and women. And often they are "respected," especially if they have money. Not a few of them purchase "respectability" in the churches by contributions thereto and they are "Brothers" and "Sisters" to their own profit, to the swelling of the church treasury but to the dishonor of Christianity. And yet these churches would send missionaries to Iceland!

No prisons in Iceland! This is a Christian land, yet look at our prisons—our jails, our workhouses, our penitentiaries. We claim the highest civilization and yet we cannot claim a general honesty. Do you doubt it? Go consult the merchants of any community and learn from them the tricks practiced by those who would obtain the merchant's wares without paying for them. Perhaps to your surprise you will learn that the class is not confined to the lowly nor to the few. This is sad but true. And many of these "respectably" dishonest men and women would favor sending missionaries to Iceland!

Such is the condition when looked at frankly, and unless so looked at the condition will grow no better. What is the cause and where is the remedy? We will not pretend to answer but it should be answered. The pulpit should answer, statesmen should answer, parents and teachers should answer, a competent press should answer. That our jails and penitentiaries are crowded and chiefly with men and women who are dishonest, that in business every man must be careful that he is not deceived by dishonesty, shows something wrong with the state and a lesson should be learned from Iceland, honest Iceland to whom may dishonesty be ever unknown.

THE United States Senate, as at present constituted, contains forty-four Republicans, thirty-nine Democrats and six Populists, with a vacancy, making a total of ninety members. The Republicans have one less than half the whole number and one less than a majority at the present. If Mr. Higgins had been returned when his term expired, being the caucus nominee, or Col. duPont been elected when he received so often fifteen of the nineteen votes of the men elected as Republicans, the party would now be in control of national affairs fully. That it is not, is due to J. E. Addicks and his for the purpose of sustaining the pretensions of this man that a new party has set itself up in this State. It has taken off many Republicans, good honest men who do not fully understand the situation but it can never succeed. It may defeat Republicanism in Delaware and that is apparently its purpose. There is occasion here for thought.

NOTWITHSTANDING the City Council made a childish kick, though the banquet fell through because of the fear of five dollar bills, and there was more or less jealousy, with or without cause, at the selection, prices given out &c. of the gifts to the gunboat Wilmington in honor of bearing the name of our enterprising metropolis, yet the business of Wilmington got much advertising from the occasion, and the money and time were without doubt well spent to the future prosperity and success of the city. "Tis pity, often a great pity, that affairs of moment as well as those of minor importance, do not run more smoothly.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT. Mr. Frederick E. Bach will accept the thanks of the TRANSCRIPT for a copy of the Annual Report of Postmaster General Gary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Though issued from the Government Printing Office, the largest printing establishment in the world, we think the TRANSCRIPT could turn out as good a job typographically.

As to subject matter the thirty-four pages are full of interest. The

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

In the "hobby" of the report. Its arguments in their favor are convincing. More than half the States have no savings banks. In the fourteen States and the District of Columbia where there are savings banks there are more than five million depositors whose deposits aggregate nearly two billions of dollars. They are the poor man's bank and their incentive to thrift is now lost to the citizens of more than half the States. Postmaster General Gary proposes that the government should step in and accept the deposits of the people paying their interest thereon. He argues that a large amount of money is now hoarded away, millions of dollars, which does no one any good. The people who have the money distrust the banks and private enterprises. He thinks they would have faith in the government and through the savings banks this dead capital would be put in circulation. Not only would the depositing of these funds increase the circulating medium of the country but it would promote patriotism, make better citizens. All the investors would feel a financial interest in the government and would be favorable to the maintenance of the nation's credit. It would transform the careless and improvident into a conservative and dutiful citizen. The Postmaster General argues that savings banks would be an incentive to thrift and provident care. He says:

"The establishment of a postal savings system would tend inevitably to the cultivation of thrift in a large class of people. Through its instrumentality, those who have been improvident in little things and who have not learned from experience that money makes money, will be educated slowly but surely to save a surplus over and above their necessary expenses, to the end that a fund may be created which will provide for them when sickness or old age overtakes them. When they realize that their savings may be so utilized under the direction and care of their Government that even small amounts will earn money for them, it is but reasonable to suppose that they will be incited to greater exercise of thrift and industry. They would soon come to understand the advantage of depositing with the Government their surplus earnings, instead of expending them wastefully and, therefore, uselessly. If but a small percentage of the money a young person expends unecessarily, in the many ways known to all, could be saved and wisely invested, there would be a competency at hand when old age comes. The battle of life would be less difficult to fight with the knowledge of the money savings at hand. The habit of thrift thus formed would result in providing ample means for the enjoyment of the real pleasures of life, while laying in store provision for possible future disaster and infirmity."

NO EXPERIMENT.

"The proposition of a postal savings system is not new. It has been repeatedly urged upon Congress by a number of its predecessors during the last quarter of a century, but for some reason Congress has failed to provide the necessary authority for the introduction of the system. Using the post office for the collection, employment, and augmentation of the money savings of the people is no longer an experiment. It is an accomplished fact in nearly every country in Europe, in the British dependencies of both hemispheres, and even in Hawaii. In Great Britain 7,000,000 depositors have up to date of \$50,000,000 in savings accumulated during thirty-five years, and in ten years fewer than 10,000 Hawaiian depositors saved nearly \$1,000,000. Canada, whose savings banks in 1867 held less than \$3,000,000 as the accumulations of a century, inaugurated a system of postal savings deposits in 1885, and in twenty years the deposits exceeded \$22,000,000. These vast accumulations have been made with the least possible loss to the Governments, which guarantee their repayment, and with a minimum of cost to the millions of depositors. At the end of 1895, Great Britain, after paying interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent and covering all losses incurred, held \$3,500,000 in undivided dividends."

The strongest argument against the establishment of the postal savings banks is that the government would accumulate a large fund upon which it must pay interest and for which it will have no use. Mr. Gary says stop paying rent from 5 to 10 per cent. on the value of buildings to the amount of two millions per annum and let the government own its own buildings on which the rent need not be more than 2 1/2 or 3 per cent. on the capital invested. This sounds very sensible. It is both reasonable and sensible.

FREE RURAL DELIVERY.

Perhaps the next point in the report of greatest interest to the people at large is the Free Rural Delivery. This is the branch of the public service presided over by Mr. Frederick E. Bach of this State and that the people may judge of its importance we quote from the Postmaster General's report:

"In the experimental extension of free delivery to the rural districts some interesting results have been obtained. This service, commenced in October, 1896, has been carried on for a year over selected routes in twenty-nine States under such varying conditions as to give the experiment the fairest and fullest test. Congress placed \$40,000 at the disposal of the Department for this purpose in the fiscal year 1896-97, and provided \$30,000 for a continuation of the experiment during the present fiscal year. It would be difficult to point to any like expenditure of public money which has been more generously appreciated by the people, or which has conferred greater benefits in proportion to the amount expended."

The response from each community in which rural delivery has been introduced is, that rather than have it discontinued after once experiencing its benefits, most of the people served would willingly defray the cost themselves, either by paying the salaries of the carriers or by submitting to an increase of postage for rural delivery. "The advantages of being able to receive a daily newspaper, so as to keep in touch with the news of the world and with the condition of the markets which regulate the price of their products, and the enhancement of comfort in having the mails collected and delivered daily at their homes instead of having to ride or walk in all inclemencies of weather to the nearest post office or railway station, have been appreciated, and many expressions of gratitude have reached the Department from the beneficiaries of this system."

Another noticeable fact is the legal service of the carriers employed in the rural districts. Though receiving a maximum pay of \$300 a year and furnishing their own means of conveyance, many of those men ride 20 or 30 miles a day in all kinds of weather, over every description of road, and often across farms where there are no roads at all, with cheerful alacrity. The farmers themselves facilitate the service as much as possible by placing boxes at convenient points for the reception of mail. In every instance the introduction of the service has resulted in an increase of the amount of mail matter handled. There is no doubt of the desire wherever the system has been tried that it should be made permanent. There is equally no doubt in my mind that, as stated in the report of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads of the Fifty-fourth Congress, the continuance of rural postal delivery "will elevate the standard of intelligence and promote the welfare of the people."

It has unquestionably proved itself a potent factor in the attainment of what should be one of the chief aims of our Government, the granting of the best possible postal facilities to the farmer and his family, who have in the past, and not without good cause perhaps, thought that the Government did not consider them entitled to improved services, while the residents of cities and towns, with infinitely more comforts in everyday life, are given every blessing that the Department can bestow."

DELAWARE CITY.

W. Jester Jr., spent Thanksgiving at home.

Miss Beattie Price spent Wednesday in Wilmington.

Mr. and Miss Fremont spent this week in Philadelphia.

Miss Mamie Morris was in Philadelphia on Thursday.

Adelbert Beck has returned from a visit to Chester, Pa.

Miss Mattie Price was an over Sunday visitor in Wilmington.

Mrs. S. K. Lofland, of McDonough, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Norris Wilkinson are visiting in Kimberville, Pa.

Miss Fannie Reeves and Julian spent Wednesday in Wilmington.

Mrs. Metcalf, of Lewes, Del., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Johnson.

Rev. L. A. Oates preached to the J. R. O. U. A. M. last Sunday night.

Mrs. George C. Bennett, of Harrisburg, Pa., visited her mother this week.

Mrs. William T. Vail and Miss Nellie visited in Philadelphia this week.

Mrs. Julia Brewer and Miss M. McMunn spent the week-end in Baltimore.

Mrs. O. B. Wingate and Mrs. William J. Beck spent Tuesday in Philadelphia.

Miss M. Boudin who has been visiting in town has returned to Chesapeake City.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Belleville were entertained Thanksgiving Day by Dr. and Mrs. Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McMullen, of Wilmington, spent Thanksgiving with her parents.

Rev. Geo. S. Gassner and family have left Delaware City for their new home in Quakertown, Pa.

Mrs. Lucie Martindale and Miss Mary Thompson were guests of Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Thompson on Thursday.

The annual reunion on Thanksgiving Day of the Bennett family was held at the home of Mrs. Edgar Price in Millington.

Our public schools closed Thanksgiving and will not open until Monday. In the meantime the building will be thoroughly cleaned.

Messrs. Gilliam and Nicholson, President and Secretary of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Co., were in town on Wednesday.

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church met in the lecture room on Wednesday evening after prayer meeting.

A fortune has been made by the late John Madden by a relative in Ireland. A son, Mr. and Mrs. Madden are dead, it will go to his next of kin.

Robert Mills, Jr., has entered as a student at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. Miss Beattie Mills and Mrs. Ogilvie will spend the winter in Lexington.

Our Thanksgiving Day services were held in the M. E. Church and as has been the custom for several years the pastor of the Presbyterian Church preached the Thanksgiving sermon.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Haman, of Dutch Neck road, have issued invitations to the wedding of their daughter, Laura to Mr. Buckson, on Wednesday, December 1st, proximo, in the M. E. Church, St. Georges. A reception will be held at the home of the groom immediately after the ceremony.

THE FESTIVAL.

It is seldom that a finer Middletown audience greets those before the footlights than that on Thanksgiving evening to witness the play "Out in the Streets" and to enjoy afterwards the array of good things prepared by the ladies connected with the Mercy and Help Department of the Epworth League. But the first of the three acts had been played when word was brought of the sudden death of a sister of Mr. Harry Budd, one of the principal characters of the evening. Of course the curtain was dropped and announcement was made of the sad event.

For some time the people lingered in the Hall, and later Mr. J. B. Maxwell rendered one of his choice songs. The tables were not patronized as they would have been, the sympathy of the whole people centering in the bereaved home of him who had opened the drama of the evening. The receipts from the sale of tickets and admission at the door were \$60.00. The receipts from the tables were: Mrs. Taylor, \$11.51; Mrs. Dawson, \$8.41; Mrs. Green, \$6.25; Junior League, \$5.00; Mrs. Boardley, \$5.00; Mrs. Jones, \$5.00; Supply table, \$5.00. This makes the gross receipts about \$113.

Whether the play will be presented later, or a substitute be offered, or what action will be taken, has not yet been decided. Some return will be made the public for their generous patronage. The ladies in charge desire to express their thanks to all the caste, the audience, their helpers in every way for the support given and they take this means of so doing through the TRANSCRIPT.

There is a Class of People Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 1 cent a cup. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c. and 25c. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

OLD SUSSEX.

Milton's shirt factory is compelled to run night and day to fill orders.

S. N. Lynch, tax collector, of Laurel, is the champion pumpkin raiser of the Peninsula. Three from one vine weighed over 300 pounds. The largest weighed 125 pounds.

Lambden & Rodney's new steam saw and planing mill at Seaford, has been put in operation, and will soon begin manufacturing peach and berry baskets. About forty persons will be employed.

A ten-year-old girl of Casper Shookley, living a few miles below Seaford, was burned to death Thursday. She was holding a coal oil lamp when she turned it over on herself and set fire to her clothing.

A New Century Club has been organized at Georgetown. Its officers are: President, Mrs. M. W. Houston, First Vice President, Mrs. Robert Fooks; Second Vice President, Mrs. Kate George; Secretary, Mrs. Robert Davis; Treasurer, Mrs. John M. Richardson.

The will of ex-Governor Ponder, of Milton, was filed for probate in Georgetown, on Saturday. The entire estate, worth about \$150,000, is left to the widow and she is made executrix. The conditions of the will are perfectly satisfactory to the children.

William Dodd, a farmer living in Slaughter, about seven miles from Milford has been taken to Farnhurst in an insane condition. The first attack was on Thursday night, when he bit the end of his tongue nearly off. It took four men to hold him while one pried his mouth open.

MY MARYLAND.

Invitations have been issued announcing the marriage of W. Finly Collins and Miss Elizabeth Osborne Cary, in the Chapel of the Holy Cross, Millington, at 2 o'clock Wednesday, December 1st.

George W. Crulshank, one of the four deputy collectors dropped when Collector of Internal Revenue Parlett assumed office, was on Friday last reappointed to his former position. The office pays a salary of \$1200 per annum.

The November meeting of the Cecil Farmers' Club was held on Wednesday last at the home of John P. Wilson. Alfred Kirk presided as chairman of the meeting at the request of Mr. Wilson, the president. The December meeting of the Club will be held at the home of Mr. George W. Gifford on Wednesday, the 22nd of that month.

While out gunning on the Glasgow road Friday afternoon of last week Wm. J. Smith of Elkton, an ex-member of the Legislature, met with an accident that might have resulted seriously. He had a slight cold and on a gate when the horse bolted knocking him down, the wagon then passing over his body. Mr. Smith was confined at his home for several days from the shaking up he received.

Register of Wills Reuben E. Jamar has received from Columbia county, New York, an exemplified copy of the last will and testament of the late James C. Bell, which will be admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court. Mr. Bell's estate is estimated from two to ten million of dollars. A large amount of his real estate is located in Cecil county.

The will was made at Conowingo, Cecil county, and was dated May 29, 1883, and was witnessed by S. J. Caldwell, R. P. McDowell and Theodore Taylor. Mr. Bell was for more than twenty years a resident of Conowingo, at which place he voted. He was largely interested in several enterprises in Cecil and was Mr. Jacob Tome, was a large stockholder in the Conowingo Bridge Company. His summer residence was on the Hudson river.

Trustees of the Poor.

The Trustees of the Poor of New Castle county met in monthly session at Farnhurst. The payroll for the month, amounting to \$397.17, was allowed. A warrant was drawn in favor of the superintendent of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, in payment of the tuition for Delaware inmates. Superintendent White reported 203 white inmates and 27 colored, a total of 230. Three deaths occurred during the past month: Henry Glasgow of Wilmington, John Othello of Middletown and Rebecca Kumpel of Odessa.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 22, 1897.

A Country Store Grown Up

That is Wanamaker's. Those of you who know country stores know how they differ—not so widely in the goods they sell, but in the way they sell them. Some storekeepers treat their friends right; are obliging, civil. They don't forget their manners—easy naturalness bent in the right way, which is the best kind of manners.

And the typical comfortable country store, where one always stays too long, just because it is pleasant to stay, stands for this bigger country store here. Keeping the accepted best store kept up growing

busier; work had to be subdivided and helpers had to be added to get the day's work done in a day.

It is very much harder work to keep store in the city. And so it soon grew impracticable to give the friendly hand-shake to every one. We wanted to. In lieu of it we started to make the store interesting—to make you feel at home and want to linger here. Various fine paintings, splendid shows built from the goods, special exhibits at holiday times. In order to keep super-servicable people from making the stay uncomfortable, we agreed that nobody should ask any visitor to buy anything.

For this laxity, this unusualness, our people are sometimes accused of carelessness. There is a difference. If anyone here with whom you have business fails to appreciate the difference, please let us know. Silence without offensiveness is what we expect of our salespeople.

The Holiday Toy Stores Are Inviting

Two of them you know—the old store in the Basement, brighter in stocks than ever. There are the bicycles and musical instruments, the talking machines and dolls that look pretty enough and wise enough to talk.

Then the new Santa Claus acre on the fourth floor—acre or near it—reached by four elevators; will be by six in a twinkling now. The toys that "go" are there; so are the sleds and rocking horses and the like.

But never mind reading more about them. Come and enjoy this children's store—be children with the rest.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Workingmen's SHOES at \$2.25. Patent Leather SHOES at \$3.50.

JOS. C. JOLLS, Middletown, Delaware.

KENT COUNTY.

Mrs. Margaret Queen died near Bowers Beach Tuesday, aged 70 years.

An insane man supposed to be a shipwrecked sailor, was captured near Milford Saturday and sent to Farnhurst.

The Richardson & Robbins factory at Dover is now running on full time and about 175 hands are working on poultry.

Mrs. John L. Boyd, who has been quite ill for some time, died at her residence at Cheswold Monday of last week of cancer, aged 48 years.

Isaac Carman has sold his farm one mile from Dover to George W. Packer, of Mandoc, Pa., for \$15,000. This farm is known as the "Morris Farm."

Miss Irene C. Draper, daughter of Captain Thomas Draper, of near Halesville, and Dr. Morton E. Downes were recently married in Camden, N. J.

The announcement is made of the coming marriage of Miss Emma Pennwell, a well known and popular young lady of Dover, to Mr. Rhoder, of Mexico.

A boy named Ford was accidentally killed by Jacob Taylor on Saturday, near Downs Chapel. They were gunning, when the load accidentally entered Ford and he died a short time after.

J. Colby Smith, of Willow Grove, has taken fourteen hundred pounds of honey this season from his apiary. He reports this a half yield, as he ought to get 15 tons from the fifty colonies that he has.

The house of Melroy McVaine, near Magnolia, was destroyed by fire Friday morning. Most all the furniture was saved. The property was insured for \$2,000. The fire originated from a defective stove.

Charles Price, colored, son of Perry Price, residing near Blackiston's Cross Roads, was killed last Tuesday while out gunning. His gun accidentally went off the end of the barrel, entering his abdomen. He only lived a few minutes after the accident.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Susie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Peachy, to Eben C. Alfrie, on Thursday evening, November 25th, at eight o'clock. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, near Smyrna.

While gunning with Town Councilman Ross and his son Charles, near Camden Saturday, Charles Phillips of Wilmington, was accidentally shot. Charles Ross shot a rabbit, and Phillips, who was in the way, received half the load. Dr. L. S. Conwell dressed the wound. Phillips is not badly injured.

John Larrimore, accidentally shot Norman Smith while gunning near Harrington Saturday. Both are boys. Larrimore saw Smith sitting in a bush, and mistook the butt of his gun for a rabbit and fired. The shot entered Smith's hip, but he was not badly injured.

Milford people are delighted over the announcement made by General Smith the engineer in charge of the Delaware river improvements, to the effect that a channel 150 feet wide and 12 feet deep will be dug the month of the Mississippi. The farmers and shippers about there had nearly determined to dig out the bar themselves if the government did not act in the matter shortly.

The entire family of T. C. Roe, of near Dover, had a narrow escape from suffocation from carbon gas Thursday night of last week. The family retired as usual after a fresh fire had started in the heater. The children were sleeping in a distant part of the house and during the night one of them awoke feeling rather strange. Becoming frightened it went to the room where the father and mother were sleeping and aroused them. When Mrs. Roe got out of bed she was unable to stand and fell to the floor. Mr. Roe was in a much worse condition and the room was filled with gas. The windows were opened and the members of the family were saved from a sure death. They were then and there, but have fully recovered. The trouble was caused by sparrows building a nest in the chimney, thus preventing the gas and smoke from escaping in that direction.

MARRIED.

FRANK—CLAYTON.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, 1897, the Rev. Ernest Presbyterian Church, Middletown, by the Rev. Francis Harry Moore, Mr. Thomas Clayton Francis Jr., of Dover, Del., and Miss Adella Cane Clayton, of Middletown, Del.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 22, 1897.

10-4 White Fleece Blankets, 49c the pair. 10-4 Heavy Cotton Blankets, 95c the pair.

Turkey Red Comforts, full size, white wadding, good weight, always retails at \$1.25, marked here 97 cents. 10-4, 5-pound Gray Blankets, slightly soiled, worth \$2.50, here at \$1.25.

Hemmed White Bed Spreads, extra fine quality, Marcell pattern, marked here at \$1.25.

Underwear.

Men's Medicated Scarlet Shirts, silk bound necks, pearl buttons, also Drawers, worth \$1.00, here 75 cents.

Men's Shirts and Drawers, Gray Mixed, worth 50 cents, 39c. Men's Gray and White Merino Shirts and Drawers, value 40 cents, here 25c.

Children's Heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, silk trimmed neck, extra heavy, 5 cents.

Ladies' Fine Ribbed Vests and Pants, silk tapped, pearl buttons, 25c, the regular 40c value.

Men's Heavy Blue Flannel Overshirts, pearl buttons, 70c, value \$1.00.

MUSLIN AND FLANNEL.

9-4 Sheet Muslin, the 17c grade, here at 12 1/2c.

30-inch Brown Muslin, 6c grade, here at 3c.

12 1/2c Close Heavy Twill back Cotton Flannel, 8c.

JARDINEERS.

Lot of Beautiful Jardineers, a variety of shapes and decorations, and worth fully 25 per cent. more than our marked prices, 10c to \$2.50.

Palms and Ferns.—One lot Small Ferns in Pots, 15c each. Palms, 8 inches high, 15c.

J. B. MESSICK,

Cochran Block, Middletown, Del.

Vici and Box Calf

Shoes AT \$3.50

WINTER RUSSETS, and CALF SHOES at \$3

Workingmen's SHOES at \$2.25. Patent Leather SHOES at \$3.50.

JOS. C. JOLLS, Middletown, Delaware.

15 Women Wanted for travel

with old established firm. Permanent

Pays \$40 a month and all expenses.

P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., 225 Locust St. Ph.

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